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Carter Is Invited by Sadat To Pact Signing in Egypt

By Christopher Wren

AIRO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat has invited President Carter to visit Egypt for the signing of a peace treaty with Israel after the uncom-peace talks are concluded.

Mr. Sadat issued the invitation in a lengthy report to the Egyptian nation on the results of the summit at Camp David last Saturday. He told the Egyptian Parliament, "If it had not been for Carter's wisdom, it would have been impossible to put our feet on the lasting road to peace."

In a speech that lasted almost three hours, Mr. Sadat urged Jordan and Syria to take advantage of a positive framework for discussions reached at Camp David to negotiate with Israel, implying that the terms were the best they could hope for. He said that other Arab states could "share in these steps" and

the "Buckskin" Arab initiative burned out.

He "stuck and gave" to encourage taxpayers. He is such a award to Harry Bob Bergman's office, delivered a letter exactly one month after he made phone, Melcher said for his last answer, often it takes months to be executive agencies.

— SAMUEL

LOW COST FILE

President Anwar Sadat criticizes Palestinians and Syrians for opposing peace agreement worked out during Camp David talks.



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The Zimbabwe Times

Black Newspaper Banned By Rhodesia Government

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Rhodesia's bi-racial government today banned the Zimbabwe Times, the only daily newspaper catering to black readers.

The decree prohibiting further publication of the newspaper was announced in a Government order signed by the acting president, Terry Everard, and co-signed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black member of the government's ruling executive council.

The order gave no specific reason for the move. It said only that the paper and any other publication produced by the group that owns the Times are "likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security."

A military spokesman meanwhile, said that black nationalist guerrillas during the night damaged the Tokwe River bridge on the main road between the southern towns of Fort Victoria and Belridge. He said an explosive device set one girder but that the bridge expected to be repaired during the day.

The attack on the bridge appeared to be aimed against Rhodesia's economic interests. Belridge is Rhodesia's land gateway to South Africa, the only country that maintains overt trade relations with this country.

The Zimbabwe Times general manager, Robbie Roberts, said that the decree banning the daily and weekly editions would put 300 persons out of work — eight of them white.

He said he did not know the reason for the move but suspected the banning order was issued at the insistence of Bishop Muzorewa. The Times has reported that a "tribal clique" was out to take over Bishop Muzorewa's party.

Circulation Figures

Mr. Roberts said the daily had a circulation of 20,000 and the weekly 40,000. The newspaper, financed largely by the London-based conglomerate Lonrho, made its inception with a weekly edition in April, last year, and went daily in December.

Mr. Roberts said that about 1 million Rhodesian dollars (\$1.47 million) has been put into the paper, which is managed by Hermon Georgi Markov, 49, said that he may have been killed by a minute poison ball.

Mr. Markov said before he died that he had been stabbed with the poisoned tip of an umbrella in a London street.

Mr. Simeonov left Bulgaria in 1971 and joined the BBC's Bulgarian service a year later. Mr. Markov left Bulgaria in 1970 and also worked for the BBC's Bulgarian service.

The body of Vladimir Simeonov, 30, was found by a neighbor in his London home after he failed to arrive at work today, BBC Television News said.

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News Analysis

U.S. Africa Policy Near Failure

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 29 (UPI) — While the Carter administration appears to have just scored a major victory in its Middle East diplomacy, it is perilously close to disaster in its carefully laid policy toward Southern Africa.

South Africa's rejection of the Western peace plan for South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia's steadfast refusal to attend the all-party conference proposed by Britain and the United States have placed the United States in a position of embarrassment with its new-found black African allies.

Having become deeply involved in the search for internationally acceptable settlements to these thorny disputes — bolstering Britain in Rhodesia and leading the Western diplomatic initiative over South-West Africa — Washington must now bear the consequences of its own growing entrapment in the racially explosive politics of this region.

Choosing Sides

In both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, the time is fast approaching when the Carter administration may have to choose between being on the "white" or "black" side of these conflicts, or else simply sit it out and thereby risk default to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The administration's Africa policy, as devised and executed by "Africanists" such as Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Ambassador Donald McHenry of the U.S. mission to the UN, has aimed precisely at avoiding such clear-cut choices while edging the United States toward a new and far closer relationship with black Africa.

The main tactic for implementing this strategy has been to promote Western peace plans in collaboration with the five front-line African states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — that would at once halt the natural drift of events in southern Africa toward race wars, block the expansion of Soviet influence

and consolidate the standing of the United States in black Africa.

The tactic came close to success before failure in South-West Africa but has remained unworkable in Rhodesia to date. There the dynamics of the guerrilla war have continued to outpace various U.S.-U.S. peace initiatives and proposals for the basis of a negotiated settlement.

Fatal Flaw

In retrospect, the fatal flaw in the administration's southern Africa policy may well prove to have been its awkward banding of South Africa, without whose support Washington could never have hoped to work its diplomacy in either Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

It much publicized harsh criticism of that white-ruled country's racial policies, and its much lauded public posturing in favor of black South Africans convinced the tough-minded Afrikaners of Pretoria early that U.S. policy was tilted heavily against their own narrow but strongly held interests.

Now, with the election of the hard-line Pieter Botha as prime minister, Pretoria seems likely to be even more hostile to U.S. diplomacy in the region. Meanwhile, expectations in black Africa remain high, but so far unfulfilled, regarding what the United States can and ought to do.

Indeed, pressure from the front-line states is steadily building for London and Washington to take some dramatic action to implement its own proposals for a resolution of the Rhodesian conflict, including the use of military force to remove Prime Minister Ian Smith and his white minority establishment in Salisbury.

Critical Stage

The war in Rhodesia has now reached the critical stage and the white-led bi-racial transitional government set up there last March is coming to the end of its political tether. It is making a final, desperate appeal to Washington to save it from the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

which have the backing of the Soviet Union and black Africa.

If Prime Minister Smith and his three black colleagues leading the iron-fisted Rhodesian government are allowed into the United States to make their case over the head of the Carter administration directly to the U.S. public, they will argue that Washington, in particular, owes them something. (President Carter said yesterday that the State Department probably would issue visas to Mr. Smith and the Rev. Ndahamini Sithole, one of the three black members.)

Mr. Smith feels strongly that Rhodesia's rebellious whites have atoned for their political sin of declaring independence unilaterally from Britain in 1965, just as did the United States 202 years ago. He feels he has more than met the terms set down by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for U.S. hacking, most notably the acceptance of black-majority rule and the promise of elections based on adult universal suffrage.

But, he will say, his government never got any of the promised dividends in return, such as the lifting of economic sanctions, diplomatic recognition and Western economic assistance. Worse yet, he will tell the U.S. public, the West has decided to sell a moderate multiracial regime totally oriented toward it down the river to Communist-backed "Marxist terrorist."

On the face of it, the Rhodesian case seems a strong and appealing one that is gaining support rapidly in Congress. But accepting it will necessarily lead the United States into a far deeper involvement in the spreading quagmire of war and racial conflicts throughout southern Africa — one not of its own making and of limited direct national interest outside the present intense Soviet-U.S. rivalry for influence in Africa.

Above all, support of the Rhodesian transitional government would spell the end of the Carter administration's new Africa policy, for Washington would lose all credibility with its key black African partners — the five front-line states and Nigeria.



Two Children dash for cover in Beirut's eastern sector during a lull in Syrian shelling yesterday.

Lebanon Fighting Is Worst in 3 Years

(Continued from Page 1)
tire modern history," he said. "Let us meet this challenge."

The shelling, which peaked early this morning, continued sporadically throughout the day. The battles raged over a 28-kilometer front, including Beirut and its suburbs. The

hillily Aley region to the east and Christian villages along the coast and in the mountains to the north and east of the city.

Besides the traditional combat zones in and around Beirut, Christian artillery in the mountain villages of Brummana, Rounieh, Beit Mery and Ain Saadeh northeast of the capital bombarded Syrian positions in Beirut and in the vicinity of the Druze resort town of Aley. But the Syrian forces vastly outgunned the Christian militias.

Flares lit up the sky over the capital as Syrian troops concentrated their fire on the eastern Christian sector of the city.

The Syrian troops made extensive use of Soviet-made multiple rocket launchers.

Observers noted that casualty figures would have been even higher, but many of the battle zones have been depopulated by previous fighting.

Rightist militia commander

Bashir Gemayel declared that "cannons can destroy stones but they cannot destroy our will and resistance."

Premier Salim al-Hoss declared, "I have nothing to say about this scenario of insane violence and I hope that God will grant our suffering citizens the patience to bear up under these difficult circumstances."

Accusation by Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 2 (AP) — Syria accused the United States and Israel today of being responsible for the latest fighting in Beirut.

The United States and Israel "jointly planned well-specified functions for the rightist, fascist militias in Lebanon, and fixed the time for their action against the Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force," the official Syrian government newspaper Tishrin Said.

Rightist militia commander

Paris Shifts Position on Sahara Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)
former colony to Morocco and Mauritania.

But now, too, the reformist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has been burnishing a progressive image in the realms of foreign policy, has begun to adopt what it considers a more evenhanded stand on the Sahara question, much to Morocco's discomfort.

The most spectacular gesture in this regard was the attendance last week of Javier Suarez, foreign policy chief of Mr. Suarez's party, at the Polisario's fourth congress.

While mending its relations with France, France is keeping close watch on the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa.

Military sources said that the French Air Force is sending a squadron of Mirage-3 jet fighters to replace older U.S. F-100s in the former French territory of Djibouti.

Although Djibouti became independent last year, the government of the new republic, plagued by racial and political divisions, allowed France to maintain military bases there.

France says that only its strong military establishment in the ground will continue to influence the diplomatic responses of Paris and Madrid as well as Washington, which has adopted a posture of neutrality in the conflict. (The United States is Algeria's leading trading partner.) At its desert conference, the Polisario announced that it would prolong indefinitely the cease-fire it proclaimed on the Mauritanian front following the

July 10 coup that brought to power Lt.-Col. Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek.

The new Mauritanian leader is maneuvering in a difficult situation. After meeting with King Hassan in Rabat on Sept. 19, the two countries declared that they held identical viewpoints on the Saharan conflict — an assertion that is doubted by many specialists.

A few days later, the Mauritanian leader said that relations with Algeria, a mortal enemy for King Hassan, should be those of "brotherhood or at least good neighborliness and friendship." There have been persistent reports that the new Mauritanian government has held secret meetings with the Polisario, which Morocco considers little more than a front for Algerian interests in the Maghreb.

King Hassan, too, has important points of leverage over Spain — the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla that officially are Spanish provinces are surrounded by Morocco — but relations between Rabat and Madrid have hardly soured to the point where the monarch would begin to put pressure on them. Even so, if forced to choose, Spain would probably rather abandon Ceuta and Melilla than consider loosening its claim to the Canaries.

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Repression Is Charged

For 1st Big Carrier in Asia

Huge Floating Dock Built
In Japan for Soviet Navy

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — In a bold move that may further shift the military balance of power in its favor in the Far Eastern waters, the Soviet Union has taken delivery of a huge 60,000-ton Japanese floating dock to be installed at Vladivostok — headquarters of the Russian Pacific fleet.

Military sources here said that the dock will enable the Soviet Navy to bring a large aircraft carrier to Asia for the first time in order to boost its naval power in the region, according to the Japanese press.

The Japanese government's decision to approve export of the floating dock, runs contrary to the nation's total ban on arms exports at least in spirit. But it also reflects a shortage of orders for Japan's shipbuilding industry, hard hit by a slump in tanker demand since the oil crisis of 1973.

The dock, built by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, one of Japan's leading shipbuilders and arms makers, at an undisclosed cost will be taken to Vladivostok next month, the company confirmed.

Kiev-Class Carriers

The dock will enable the Soviet Navy to carry out repairs on 40,000-ton modern carriers of the Kiev type, according to sources at Japan's Defense Agency, quoted by the Yomiuri newspaper here.

One of these carriers is in service in European waters and a second Kiev-class ship, the Minsk, has been launched and will be ready for service by the end of this year.

Either the Minsk or a third carrier of its class under construction will be brought to the Far East as part of a continuing Soviet naval buildup in the region — which has largely overtaken the United States, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment on the reports, although they have been common knowledge in Japan's shipbuilding industry for many months.

"The dock can only be used for Soviet naval repairs," commented a spokesman for Mitsubishi, the largest shipbuilder in the world and chief rival to IHI, "and it can only

be intended for carrier repair work given its size — nothing else would justify the purchase by the Soviet Union."

Dock's Dimensions

The dock, built by IHI at its Shima yard near Nagoya, is 1,082 feet long, 276 feet wide and takes 78 feet of water, compared with reported Kiev-class carrier dimensions of 931 feet in length, 170 feet in beam and a draught of 32 feet.

The largest ship in the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is currently an 8,000-ton cruiser, and a 30,000-ton floating dock is said to have been brought to Vladivostok by the Russians in May of last year, and is sufficiently large to handle all Soviet ships now in the Far East.

The Soviet Navy is said to have completed its first Kiev-class carrier two years ago. Vessels of this type reportedly carry 25 vertical take-off-and-landing aircraft plus 25 anti-submarine helicopters.

Since the end of the Vietnam War the balance of naval power in Asia has moved drastically in Russia's favor, as the Soviet Union stationed a large submarine force, including 50 nuclear powered submarines, at Vladivostok and other Far Eastern ports such as Petrovavsk.

Kiev-Class Carriers

The dock will enable the Soviet Navy to carry out repairs on 40,000-ton modern carriers of the Kiev type, according to sources at Japan's Defense Agency, quoted by the Yomiuri newspaper here.

One of these carriers is in service in European waters and a second Kiev-class ship, the Minsk, has been launched and will be ready for service by the end of this year.

Either the Minsk or a third carrier of its class under construction will be brought to the Far East as part of a continuing Soviet naval buildup in the region — which has largely overtaken the United States, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment on the reports, although they have been common knowledge in Japan's shipbuilding industry for many months.

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United Press International
David Robotham, owner of seafood store in Westport, Conn., displays the lobster that is believed to be 200 years old.A 200-Year-Old Lobster
Is Spared the Pot in U.S.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A 200-year-old lobster named Duke was spared death at the dinner table yesterday and tossed back into Long Island Sound.

Duke, scooped up by a commercial fisherman, was taken to the Sound Island Lobster Co. His age, calculated by the University of Rhode Island using a formula based on weight, made him a local curiosity.

Schoolchildren used to stop by to gape at 3 feet of him until a customer, Dominick Franz, decided that he would make a nifty main course for 25 or 30 diners. He bought the 24-pound lobster for \$75.56.

Word got out, and people began to wonder about the propriety of eating a lobster that had evaded captivity since 1777. So did the weekly newspaper, Fairpress, which in a series of editorials urged

readers to help save the creature with donations.

About \$300 came in to the Sound Island Lobster Co. to pay the cost of a lobster boat cutting

said Margaret Manchester, whose son, David Robotham, 26, owns the market.

Mr. Franz said that David Ferguson, editor of the Fairpress, asked him last week if he would be willing to exchange Duke for a number of smaller lobsters. Mr. Franz agreed.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Robotham and Mr. Franz joined the store's lobsterman on a small boat which chugged three or four miles out into Long Island Sound and released the lobster.

Mr. Franz himself lowered Duke into the depths before returning home to start his feast with about 25 smaller lobsters. "I was confident he'd make it," Mr. Franz said. "He was in pretty good shape."

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Indian government, in a continuing effort to modernize the country's ancient social patterns, has launched a new attack on one of the most firmly entrenched practices of them all — child marriage.

Under a national law that became effective this weekend, it is illegal for a boy to marry before he is 21, or for a girl to marry before she is 18. That is an increase of three years from the present minimum marriage age.

The new law is designed to spare

children what the government refers to as "great responsibilities for which they may not be prepared," and to give young women a chance at a career before marriage. But its basic purpose is to help slow the rapid growth of the country's population.

Indians traditionally begin having children immediately after marriage.

Early marriages tend to increase the country's population and neutralize economic progress," said a government statement. "Couples entering early wedlock will have a larger reproduction span and, therefore, are likely to acquire large families."

Likely to Be Ignored

But like some other legislation aimed at changing social practices, the law raising the marriage age is considered likely to be widely ignored, especially in the countryside where three-fourths of the people live.

As many of India's nearly 600,000 villages are almost outside the money economy, they are also outside the realm of social legislation dictated from New Delhi.

For example, the dowry that a bride's family provides to the family of the groom has been illegal for years, and so has untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchables from birth and denying them access to temples and wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. But both untouchability and the payment of a dowry are still in line with the rest."

Much to the irritation of India's drinkers, prohibition has made great strides in a number of parts of the country in the year and a half that Mr. Desai has been in office, and he has pledged that India will be completely dry by 1982.

Already, half of Rajasthan, the mountain areas of Uttar Pradesh and parts of other states are dry, and more and more dry zones are creeping across the map.

The southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is already completely dry, observed Gandhi's birthday by announcing stricter punishment for violators of the prohibition law. In Delhi, a federal region comparable

Raises Minimum Age

India Launches Attack on Child Marriages

routine in virtually every village in the country.

"Of course I must pay the dowry no matter what the law says," said a farmer whose daughter was about to be married. "Otherwise, I would be shamed in this village for the rest of my life."

Common Practice

In India, where almost all marriages are arranged by the parents, child marriage has been common for centuries. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is 82 years old, was married when he was 15, and Mohandas Gandhi the independ-

ence hero, was married at the age of 13, although he subsequently campaigned against child marriage.

A rural survey in 1971 indicated that 13 percent of girls under the age of 14 were married, and other studies report that an unmarried girl in her late teens is often considered an old maid. In backward areas, children are often engaged when they are infants, usually to cousins, and married well before their teens.

Although many lawmakers, demographers and others here regard population growth as India's most pressing problem, the more conven-

tional aspects of the government birth control program have recently been seriously slowed. The rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control — is the lowest that it has been in years. This is because there was a good deal of competition in the sterilization program during the last year that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was in office, and now there is a good deal of political reaction against it.

Meanwhile, the population increases by more than 1 million a month, which means that every day 35,000 Indians are born.

by both Moslem religious law and Hindu tradition, there has been controversy, and a bit of hypocrisy, surrounding drinking in India ever since the days when the British colonialists, who took quinine to ward off malaria, began putting gin into it, thus inventing the gin and tonic.

Parent of Both

Gandhi, who was assassinated in 1948, campaigned hard for prohibition, arguing the case this way: "The state does not cater to the vices of its people. I hold drink to be more damnable than thievry, and perhaps even prostitution. Is not often the parent of both?"

In part because of the influence of Gandhi, India's constitution published in 1949, specifically declares: "The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks."

But beyond that general statement of policy, Mr. Desai's critics object that he has never received any specific legislative or popular mandate for the sweeping change that he is implementing. They are particularly bitter about the double standard that frequently allows for foreigners to drink in areas that are otherwise dry — an exemption designed to protect the tourist industry.

"It's typically Indian that one law should discriminate against ourselves," an Indian businessman muttered the other evening in a Delhi bar, as he sipped a lemon soda at a table at which a foreign friend was drinking whiskey.

India Marks Gandhi's Birthday Dryly

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (NYT) — India today observed the 109th birthday of its national hero, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), with renewed pledges to work toward a ban on alcoholic drinks, one of Gandhi's principal social goals.

As was commemorated in solemn services throughout the country, the spiritual descendants of Mahatma Gandhi recalled his devotion to prohibition. Prime Minister Morarji Desai called it "the foundation of all development" for India.

"It is not so much a matter of religion or morality, as of the nation's well-being, particularly the poor, who suffer most from drink," Mr. Desai said at a teetotalers' rally that he had held here just before Gandhi's birthday every year. "The drinking minority should fall in line with the rest."

Much to the irritation of India's drinkers, prohibition has made great strides in a number of parts of the country in the year and a half that Mr. Desai has been in office, and he has pledged that India will be completely dry by 1982.

Already, half of Rajasthan, the mountain areas of Uttar Pradesh and parts of other states are dry, and more and more dry zones are creeping across the map.

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But the clients swear by the cur-

"When my wife arrives here she is in all aches and pains," said Phil Zipsechner of Montreal. "When we leave she is ready to come out fighting." Mr. Zipsechner, 70, and his wife have visited Abano for 12 consecutive years.

Lively Atmosphere

"Mud is the most natural thing said Fernando Beccio, a merchant from Milan. "I come here to after my vacation."

Italian social security reimburses such trips if the cure is prescribed by a physician.

But many of the clients do not come to Abano to rest. Observe speculate that one of the reasons for Abano's success is the atmosphere of the "hut." While in thermal stations resemble old houses, Abano is active day and night, with several late-night discotheques. At the local a well-groomed Italian men stroll front of admiring women.

"A large number of men come here without their wives for cure," said Piero Sonnifico, a man in Abano for a cure. "The women come to chase the men."

Abano makes me feel you are a 45-year-old divorcee from Bari. "I don't have time to when I'm here."

The playful atmosphere is contagious, affecting even the crowd.

Abano has no fear that any spa will challenge it. Twenty years ago, the residents decreed that mud could not be exported, according to local "experts," even one-mile voyages would kill magic properties.

After a rudimentary medical exam in the hotel, the client commutes himself to one mud bath per day for 12 to 20 days. The mud, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, is packed onto parts of the body prescribed by the physician. After the mud bath, the patient is hosed down with ozone water and massaged.

Many take the muds at 4 a.m., when the air is cool, then go back to sleep.

Despite years of experience and scores of Italian doctors who testify to the efficacy of the treatment, Dr. Renato Santi of the University of Padua, who has written a pamphlet about *fango* (mud) therapy, admits that the cure defies scientific explanation. Some doctors say that the hot muds stimulate circulation, which is helpful in case of arthritis. Fans add that the mud is "radioactive." Mr. Mioni, who broke an arm several years ago takes 35 mud baths per year, saying the phosphorous in the mud is absorbed by the skin, stimulating the hypothalamus which in turn causes the body to produce cortisone. There is no proof.

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News Analysis
NATO Still Strives to End Warsaw Pact Advantage
By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT) — The military revival within the Atlantic alliance, including the deployment of new aircraft and missiles and of U.S. and British troops, has not yet overcome the Soviet Union's advantage in conventional forces. "We do not correct a decade or more of neglect by two, three or four years of hyperactivity," Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the alliance's supreme commander, said to a visitor. "If the Warsaw Pact priorities in the defense area continue at the rate they're going, then these Western programs, in my view, are at the bottom edge of prudence."

Ten days with the NATO armies and air forces on the central front, however, provided evidence of two striking improvements in the Western position.

The most dramatic is the increase in anti-tank weapons, including missiles, now deployed by NATO forces. By the end of this year, the total will be more than 193,000.

Anti-Tank Missiles
The Milan anti-tank missile and the helicopter-mounted TOW missile have been deployed with the British Army of the Rhine. The United States has 230 of a planned helicopter force of 336 Cobras armed with TOW, a wire-guided anti-tank missile. The U.S. A-10 attack aircraft is being delivered to bases in Britain. The West German and French armies are deploying HOT, a missile similar to the TOW.

These anti-tank weapons and the superior accuracy of gunnery in Western tanks, owing to new methods of sighting and ranging, may enable NATO in combat to reduce the Warsaw Pact's edge in armor. That edge is now put at approximately 16,000 main battle tanks to 6,500.

Until 1975, the Soviet Union and its allies enjoyed both quantitative and, in some important types, qualitative superiority over the NATO tactical air forces. The quantitative edge remains: 3,000 tactical planes on the central front, compared on the "front" with 1,600 for NATO.

Soviet production of combat aircraft remains high: about 1,000 last year, compared with 800 in the United States. But Soviet qualitative superiority in the fighter and fighter-bomber fields will be short-lived.

Advanced Aircraft
The U.S. Air Force has added 96 F-15s, probably the most advanced air-to-air combat plane in Europe and to its European forces and has withdrawn only 54 old F-4s. The remaining F-4s, employed in ground support, have been fitted with a variety of new weapons, including missiles guided by television or infrared devices.

Next year, the Tomcat fighter and fighter-bomber, jointly built by the British, West Germans and Italians, will go into squadron service, and early in the next decade the Americans, Belgians, Danes, Dutch and Norwegians will deploy the F-16.

NATO has been inferior in manpower since its organization. Unless European governments and the Carter administration perceive an immediate threat, this is likely to continue. But the Soviet advantage in combat forces, roughly 11 to 8, will be reduced by the assignment of two U.S. mechanized infantry brigades to West Germany and the British government's decision to add about 4,000 men to its army in West Germany.

All this gives Gen. Haig "some basis for cautious optimism." He believes that long-term improvements will be made. But there is no easy or cheap way by which NATO can recover from what senior officers describe as "the lost decade."

During 1967-1977 there was significant improvement in the quality of Soviet air and ground weapons.

Tactical Significance
The Soviet Air Force has increased in the last seven years to 1,300 MiG-23-27s, 200 Su-25s and 200 Su-17s. The tactical significance is that deployment of these aircraft gives the Russians a capability of striking well behind NATO's front lines. Because their

Many Fear New Quakes as Greece Rebuilds Salonika

By Nicholas Gage

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Salonika, the second largest city in Greece, will celebrate its 2,300th birthday in five years. But many of its inhabitants, who suffered through a series of powerful earthquakes during the summer, are uneasily wondering if the ancient city will survive.

This anxiety is not immediately apparent. The streets are clogged with traffic, stores are full, and thousands of visitors pour in each day for a series of trade fairs, art exhibitions, international conferences and film and song festivals.

More than 70 percent of the 650,000 residents, most of whom left their homes after the earthquake on the night of June 20, have returned to the city, and Salonika seems pretty much as it was.

But closer inspection suggests that it will take some time and much effort before the city, a developing industrial center crucial to the Greek economy, returns to normal. Each of its 70,000 buildings has a large sticker on its door. A green sticker means that the building is safe. A yellow one signifies that some damage occurred but that the building is still habitable. A red sticker, posted on the doors of 5,100 buildings — means that major repairs must be made before the building can be safely inhabited.

After the June 20 quake, which damaged 16,000 buildings and killed 51 persons, Salonika became a tent city as citizens moved into parks, squares and church yards while the Greek Army distributed blankets and food. Of the frightened natives, 100,000 have gone back to the outlying towns from which they originally came, substantially reducing the city's population.

Nonetheless, Salonika was lucky. The center of the summer quake, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck about 15 miles outside the city. Most seismologists believe that if it had hit the center, many thousands would have died and much of Salonika would have been shattered.

The summer tremors, which included 34 preshocks before June 20 and 450 aftershocks, has divided interested parties into two camps. The optimists, including the Greek government, believe the threat to the city has passed. The pessimists, including some in the Greek press, point out that most series of earthquakes — including those that hit Salonika from 1902 to 1904 and from 1931 to 1932 — generally last for periods of two years. What, they ask ominously, does that bode for the future of the city?

Basil Papazakos, the 48-year-old seismologist who heads the Greek scientific team studying the problem, is cautiously optimistic. To encourage citizens of Salonika not to flee their homes, the Greek government has promised interest-free loans to cover all repairs — estimated at \$2 million — arising from the earthquake.

The difficult problem of rebuilding the city have lent themselves to political squabbling.

Panayiotis Mamalis, president of the Civil Engineers' Association of Salonika, says that the government

is not organizing the effort properly. He advocates a law that would

allow the rebuilding to be done only by members of his association and only according to its criteria.

He also charged that loans have gone quickly to wealthy businessmen but are trickling slowly to ordinary homeowners. Government spokesmen reply that such criticism is politically motivated and that the leadership of Mr. Mamalis' organization is controlled by supporters of the opposition.

Nicholas Martis, the ebullient minister of northern Greece, who is directing the reconstruction, points to the returning rhythm of life in Salonika as proof that the government's efforts to revive the city are succeeding.

In contrast to a local bishop who interpreted the earthquake as a sign of God's disfavor, Mr. Martis sees many signs that Salonika, once a main center of the Macedonian

Empire, is embarking on a renaissance.

"The tomb of Philip of Macedonia, who united all Greeks, has been discovered near here," he said. "The Greek people have entrusted the leadership of the country to a Macedonian [Premier Constantine Karanikolas] and even Alexander the Great's gold mines in Olympia have started to produce gold again after 2,000 years."

In Crackdown on Opium Use

Hong Kong Woman, 102, on Methadone

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Mrs. Lee Sew-hing, 102, lit up her opium pipe one day last month as she has done every day for 80 years, and relaxed. Her 72-year-old daughter, Mrs. So Lin-shui, also took a few puffs.

But that day their apartment was raided by customs officers, who are aware that Hong Kong has re-emerged as a major market for Asian drug-dealing.

The two women were fined \$74, and — despite the centenarian's protests that opium-smoking accounted for her longevity — authorities put Mrs. Lee on a methadone program.

Mrs. So, who said that her mother smoked three grams a day at a daily cost of about \$17, said: "Our doctor said it will cure her

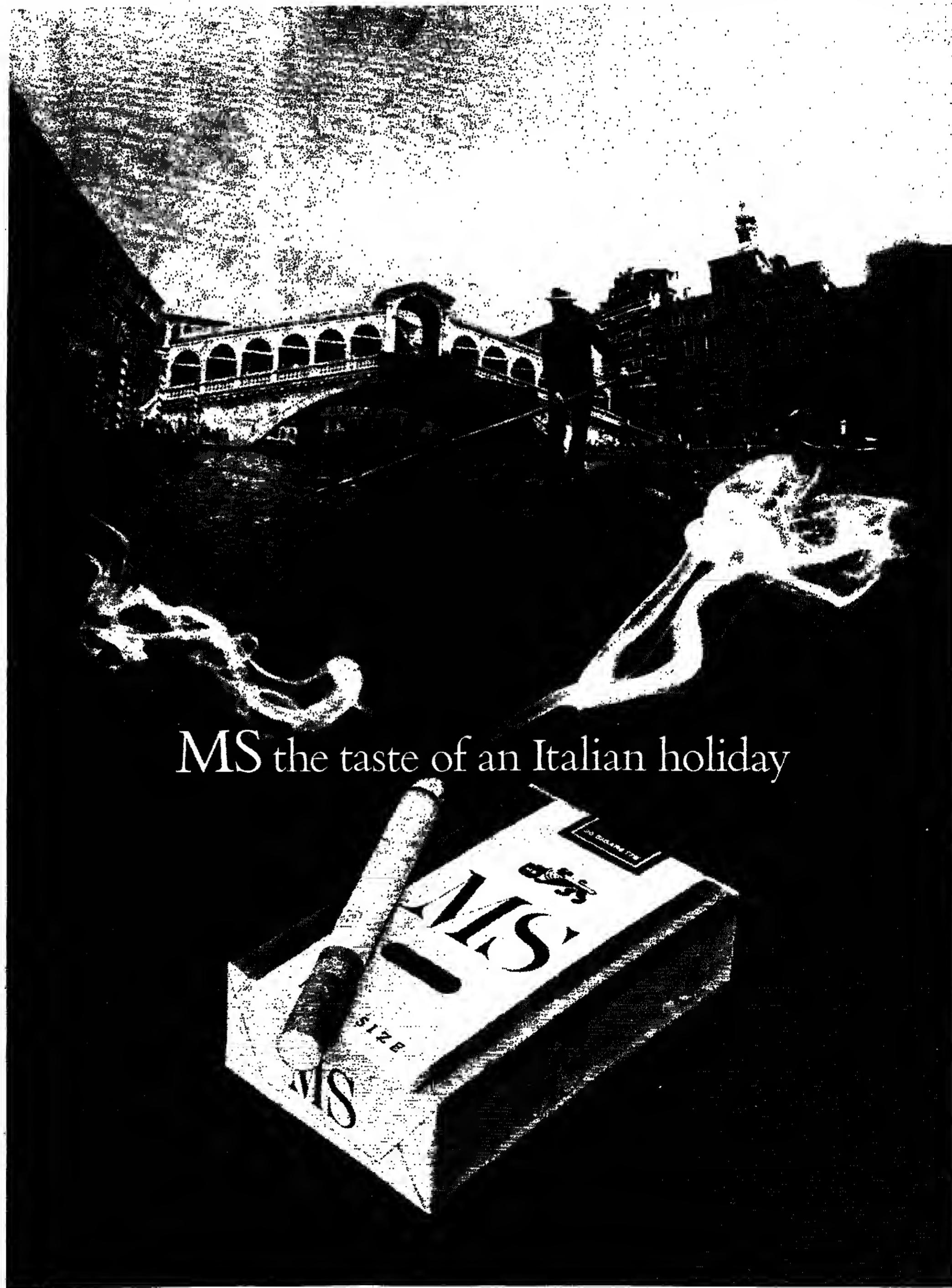
tuberculosis." She displayed a chest X-ray of her mother's lungs; it showed a few white "holes."

Trade in 1800s

In the 1800s, some British and U.S. merchants grew rich on the opium trade with China. The traders brought the opium from India and Burma, sailed into Hong Kong's harbor and traded it for tea and silver in Canton and Shanghai.

Eventually China felt the drain on its balance of trade and questioned opium smoking's allegedly beneficial effects. Despite profits by some Chinese officials, opium imports were curtailed. British trading companies insisted they had a right to traffic in opium, and, backed by the Crown, fought the Chinese in the Opium Wars.

Mr. Williamson estimated that of the 50,000 drug users in the colony, about 5,000 smoke opium. Most of the others, he said, inject heroin.



A Pause in SALT

At a time when so many wars and so much civil violence may be ended or averted by conferences, the pause in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Washington may not seem all that important. After all, the SALT discussions have been going on for years; they represent, on the surface at least, the balancing off of one type of plane by one type of missile, they deal in weaponry that has not, and may never be, tested in war and it is very difficult for any nonscientific person, including most military and naval personnel, to even understand what the diplomats are talking about.

* * *

This is far from the kind of urgent danger and simple confrontation that for example, may be affected by King Hussein's statement that he will not, for the present, join in Middle East peace talks, and his warning against a separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Or by the agreement the president of the United States and the secretary general of the United Nations that they would seek to end the Lebanese civil war by negotiation. Or President Somoza's willingness to accept mediation from outside Nicaragua between himself and his people. Or how a peaceful transition stage can be negotiated for Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Yet there is a centrality about the SALT talks that places these others on the periphery of world events. Indeed, if the discussions of strategic arms could only get to the heart of the problem they represent, many of these other negotiations, and the violence they hope to end or stave off, would have far better chance of success.

The SALT talks hope to achieve treaties that will successively reduce the nuclear weapons that pose a constant threat for the world today. But behind this reduction lies the very pertinent question of whether the owners of the arms will use them against one another. The United States and the Soviet Union have — unhappily after great and dreadful arsenals had been built and filled — accepted the proposition that nuclear war between them would be mutual suicide; that the only goal such a war could achieve would be death and destruction for all concerned, including many innocent bystanders.

But this has not resulted in the abolition of nuclear arms, or even their drastic reduction. For, quite apart from the difficulty of distinguishing between the destructive powers of

the various weapons owned by each side, there is the harsh fact that it is very difficult to give up such weapons when other arms, and the objectives for which military means might be used, still persist.

In other words, if each superpower eliminated its nuclear arsenal, not only might such arsenals remain with, say the French and the Chinese, but the armies, navies and air forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would remain as threats of war. And not only can present-day conventional weapons wreak enormous havoc, but neither superpower is anxious to see its nuclear reserves disappear while the effects of war with conventional forces remains uncertain.

So the SALT talks stand for more than the details that are written down in draft treaties. When progress is really made, as in the first SALT treaty, it demonstrates not only a willingness on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit their nuclear weapons but an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national weapons — an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national goals that conflict with one another than to press forward at the risk of bringing on a nuclear holocaust.

Now that stance is far more shaky than, say, a year or so ago. Efforts to bring peace to the Middle East are complicated by competition between the superpowers; Africa's continuing turmoil results not only from U.S. and European diplomacy but from the Kremlin's Cubans. It would be possible for Washington and Moscow to reach agreements on strategic arms, despite these conflicts; most SALT agreements under discussion do not go to the roots of the nuclear dilemma. But by the same token the extent of the SALT agreements, the speed and mood with which they are arrived at, speak very clearly of international disputes in other fields.

So whatever progress Mr. Gromyko and President Carter, with Mr. Vance, have been able to make in their intensive talks is to be welcomed; their resumption is to be anticipated with hope. And it cannot be forgotten that these talks, however fruitless or confusing, must be watched with greatest care — not only, as so many U.S. cold warriors believe, because of the possibility of Soviet fraud, but even more to detect, on both sides, the frame of mind in which two great governments view the world.



Only One Revolution a Country

By William Safire

MEXICO CITY — Twang! Thump! From time to time, usually in the early morning hours, the sound of archery practice can be heard on the grounds of Los Pinos, the president's estate in Mexico's capital.

The man wielding the long bow understands the mystic discipline of archery: the requirements of concentration in preparation that lead to the inextricability of the arrow's course in flight. President Jose Lopez Portillo is intrigued by such symbolism because he is one of the few men of letters and one of the few political philosophers, holding political power in the world today.

This "philosopher-king," as Platon would have called him, was chosen two years ago in that special way Mexico picks its leaders: a handful of power brokers — an industrial chief, a labor leader, a top bureaucrat, a couple of past presidents — select the only major party's candidate, who is then duly elected by the people for a single six-year term. He then is endowed with sweeping powers in a system designed for stability.

In the late 1960s, when peasant unrest and Communist agitation posed a threat, the party leaders chose a left-leaning president, Luis Echeverria, to drag a rhetorical red cape in front of the charge of protest. The choice was bad: reckless borrowing to promote social schemes led to the economic brink. Echeverria's bid for Third World favor (he wanted to become secretary general of the UN) included support for anti-Zionism resolutions, and led to the near-collapse of Mexico's vital tourist industry. U.S. investors and U.S. travelers worried about not having an ally south of the border and acted accordingly.

The stability-minded powers that be in Mexico had to come up with a man capable of restoring external confidence without losing the sense of internal social progress. Enter Lopez Portillo, a man of qualities: a professor of political philosophy, who was serving as minister of finance, a man of thought who showed promise of becoming a man of action.

Fascinating, and worth further exploration — but what road will Mexico take? An oblique answer: "All countries have one revolution in their history. The Mexican revolution has already taken place. Now, in an evolutionary way, we will search for the classical values of security and justice through freedom."

This choice is turning out to be good. In foreign affairs, Mexico has

been abstaining from foolish UN resolutions, and is a source of oil supply to Israel; U.S. tourists are flocking back. More sensible financial management, under the stern eye of the International Monetary Fund, provides a more attractive climate for investment. A genuine effort is underway to control population growth, and some emphasis is given to curtailing the pervasive corruption. The exciting oil prospects are also a big topic.

The most intriguing question is how much change in Mexico's political system will be brought about by a political philosopher in power. Will he see so much good to be done, so much poverty to be overcome, that he will feel the need to further centralize power to force economic progress? Or will he see the need for social change, and encourage the development of other parties as well as free-market ideas?

Hard to tell. This man of dilemmas, with the finely-honed intellect and highly-polished shoes, takes pride in telling his countrymen (in a better-written state of the union report than any U.S. president has produced in recent years) of amnesties for political prisoners and reforms of the political process to permit the creation of any parties on the left and right.

But he is cautious. Asked if Mexico is headed toward more collectivism or toward more individualism, he takes a visitor on a survey of the world: "Democratic capitalism will continue to be linked to the United States; while the Soviets have established their ways of centralized planning, Europe is a blinking area — oscillating between the both — and Africa is a nomad's land. Then there is the area of 'Asian logic' — the coming influence of Japan upon China. While the United States and the Soviet Union have been confronting each other, Japan has very quietly established its links with China."

Fascinating, and worth further exploration — but what road will Mexico take? An oblique answer: "All countries have one revolution in their history. The Mexican revolution has already taken place. Now, in an evolutionary way, we will search for the classical values of security and justice through freedom."

Of course, that business did not

get into the act. Cook reports that already many producers "are making their films in two or even three versions — hard-core, soft-core and R — so that their films can play in a variety of markets."

The lion's share of the sex business is done by the thousands of "adult" bookstores and peepshows.

Now Forbes magazine, in an entertaining report by James Cook, shows that at least in the pornography business, the U.S. gift for commerce is still unmatched. The U.S. economy is the most marvelous example of productivity since the episode of the loaves and fishes, and it deserves monuments for worship and shrines for pilgrimages.

San Francisco's North Beach is a small strip of tenderloin, a jumble of seedy nightspots, cinemas and "bookstores." It is as similar to areas of other cities as one K-Mart is to another. But there is a difference: North Beach has a good claim to being the symbol of birthplace of one of the nation's significant growth industries, "the sex business."

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Botha Issue FASHION

U.K. Styles Made to Suit French

By Herb Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The red carpet was out at Burberry's last week for the visit of Lady Jennifer, wife of the British ambassador, and political prisoner to France. A fashion fan as well as a supplier of South African exports, Lady Jennifer was presiding over the Burberry's winter collection and showed up some, and devoted to women's wear.

As Peter Howard, manager of the store, put it: "Since we re-opened the store, 10 years ago, the store, which used to be 30 percent

for internal politics, at that time may be 50 percent."

Lady Jennifer was wearing a black velvet Highland jacket (Scotch House classic). Scotch House is part of Great Universal Stores, which also owns Burberry — its borders.

South Africa, that is often worn in Scotland or evening. But not the kilt, although she said, "I have the Hemingway tartan kilt which is yellow, black, blue and white on a green background." The plaid also turned up at the end of the collection, over a slim black silk skirt and blouse, making it an ideal theater

when he contemplates consequences. For Frenchwomen, including Baroness

Alain de Rothschild, watching the collection, with most of them wearing Burberry's articles one way or another (a scarf, a kilt, lots of raincoats), the house has little acceptance problem these days with the French, who are reputed to be pushy to push the Cuban help, not in Rhodesia.

It's strange that here, a British

firm should appeal so much to the French, whereas in England, our firm appeals mostly to tourists," said John Cohen, vice chairman of Burberry's (Sir Leonard Wolfson is the chairman).

"Actually, 95 percent of our clientele is French," Mr. Howard said, "and of that, 65 percent is Parisian, mostly from the 16th Arrondissement."

The success story of Burberry's

first week under the new management mainly in quality, style and

Africa's rejects, and competitive prices as well as an elegant, low-key profile. The French, also, their reaction to the store's fashion

Anglais through the years, find it here, but cleverly revamped to suit their taste. The store's fashion director, Genevieve Dilleman, has worked hard at keeping the British style while giving it a strong fashion too.

This season, she cannot go very wrong since fashion leader Saint Laurent has brought back both the suit and the kilt. So, in what should be a great year, Burberry's offers a wide selection of man-tailored suits, "which happens to be what our business is all about," Mr. Cohen said.

Suits have the new shorter jackets and slim skirts. The bonus is in the quality and subtle shades of the British fabrics. "Because of the



A black velvet Highland jacket over silk skirt (left) and (right) Burberry's sheepskin coat.



Daniel Mordz

price of cashmere, we are using for suits a lot of lamb's wool, but with a very soft, almost cashmere feel to it," Mr. Howard said.

Cashmere can still be had, but at a price. A cashmere coat costs 3,010 francs, but then, it is the type of coat that one could wear forever.

Besides suits and raincoats, the firm has branched into leather.

Their first stab in that direction is sheepskin coats and jackets (fur inside, leather outside) that make ultra-comfortable weekend garments.

Outside of cashmere and leather, Burberry's is more than holding its own when it comes to prices, partly

because of the decline of the pound. A suit, for instance, costs 1,750 francs; a blouse is 350 francs and a matching scarf 95 francs, which is just about right for a well-heeled but money-conscious client.

That is not likely to pay the extravagant prices French ready-to-wear are bringing these days.

The wide selection is another plus — suits come in eight styles

and 50 different fabrics, probably the largest selection for that type of suit in Paris," Mr. Howard said.

The Paris store, spread over three floors and employing 100 people, was a mob scene last Saturday, with 2,000 customers fighting for

attention. The Scotch House department (still in a corner of the second floor) also includes a store set up last year on Rue de Passy. The company also recently acquired Tumier, on Place Saint-Augustin, an old Paris store specializing in sports clothes.

Things are looking up for

Burberry's across the Atlantic as well. Burberry's New York was

opened in early September, with four stories of men's and women's styles. But given New York weather, the company is finding itself in a new business: fur. Mr. Cohen said, "with lots of fur linings that bottom in our raincoats."

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1978

FINANCE

DM Appreciates

Dollar Rises Sharply Against Swiss Franc

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply today against the Swiss franc and was mixed against other major currencies in nervous, moderate trading.

Foreign exchange dealers at British and U.S. banks in London noted that the measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday had the "desired short-term effect" of halting the Swiss franc's appreciation, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The Swiss National Bank, sources said, purchased some \$275 million, 600 million Belgian francs and under 10 million guilders to reverse the upward movement of the Swiss franc. But other central banks such as the Bundesbank were believed to have stayed on the sidelines.

Conditions were described as "very nervous" and volume slackened from last week's active pace as operators became wary of taking up positions in Swiss francs until the medium-term outlook for the currency is clearer, traders noted.

The dollar opened at an intraday high of 1.6150 Swiss francs before gradually settling at 1.5900 francs, for a gain of 2.5 percent from Friday's 1.5510 francs. Last Tuesday, the dollar struck a record low of 1.4755 Swiss francs.

The Deutsche mark appreciated even further against the Swiss franc, rising by over 2.8 percent to 82.29 Swiss francs for 100 DM from 80.01 francs late Friday.

Elsewhere, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies. It dropped notably against the Deutsche mark to 1.9321 DM from 1.9285 DM late Friday.

The dollar gained 25 points against the French franc at 4.3255

francs but dipped 5 points against the yen at 188.85 yen. It also eased against the Bechtel currencies.

Sterling shed 39 points at \$1.9716 and lost further ground in New York after Labor Party delegates rejected the government's 5 percent pay guidelines and overall economic strategy. The action is considered an embarrassing defeat for Prime Minister James Callaghan, who reportedly told colleagues earlier that a defeat might mean he could not carry on in office.

The Canadian dollar slipped 28 points at 84.30 U.S. cents.

The price of gold remained steady despite the Swiss actions. Bullion closed in London at \$217.25 an ounce compared with \$217.35 late Friday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AT&T Officer Sees Reduced Earnings

The top financial officer of American Telephone and Telegraph says he expects the economy to decline within the next two years and reduce the "strong earnings" trend the company has experienced in the past three years. "We don't expect our earnings and growth to expand as they have," William Cashel Jr., vice chairman and chief financial officer of AT&T, says. He emphasized he expected a slowdown rather than a drastic drop in the economy.

GTE Expects 'Good, Strong Year'

General Telephone & Electronics 1978 per-share earnings could rise to between \$4.20 and \$4.30 from \$3.91 in 1977, Theodore Brophy, chairman, says. "Those are reasonable expectations," he noted, commenting on analysts' projections. "We expect a good, strong year." He added, however, that a "substantial increase" in the Canadian dollar would have a negative effect on reported earnings because of foreign currency translations. Manufacturing operations are "further ahead percentage-wise" largely because of a "major turnaround" in the consumer electronics business, he said.

Veba, Deutsche BP to Appeal Ruling

Veba and Deutsche BP said they would mount a two-pronged attack on the West German cartel

office's decision to reject Deutsche BP's 800-million-DM purchase offer for some Veba subsidiaries. In a release, Veba said they would both appeal to the economics minister to overturn the ruling and combat the veto in the courts. The cartel office rejected a proposal under which Deutsche BP would buy Veba's 25-percent share of Ruhrgas, Veba's share in two refineries, about 1,000 filling stations and assorted coal marketing operations. Veba would receive 800 million DM and up to 1,000 tons of crude oil a year at market prices through the year 2000.

Arabs Buy 10% of Montedison

A group of private Saudi Arabian investors representing of Paris will take a 10-percent stake in Montedison's share capital in connection with a forthcoming capital increase, Montedison says. The bank will participate in bank's contribution to be formed to settle a rights issue that will raise capital to 355.8 billion lire (about \$432 million) from 152.5 billion lire, according to the company statement. It said no further details of the Saudi investors, but said they would get a seat on the firm's board. The group of Saudi investors will become one of Montedison's main shareholders and will join the control syndicate which controls Montedison.

Further Measures Needed, Banker Says

Swiss Moves to Aid Franc Seen Only Gaining Time

ZURICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Union Bank of Switzerland general director Guido Hanselmann said today that currency stabilizing measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday could only serve to gain time.

The real problems had yet to be attacked, he said. If the overvalued Swiss franc was to return to a realistic rate in relation to the undervalued U.S. dollar, he said Switzerland would have to: reduce the current-account surplus, (about 5.5 percent of gross national product, investment can for non-resident foreigners and such) had been a major

cause of the franc's present predicament for Japan; take measures to ensure that 60 billion francs now owed by foreign borrowers did not flow back into Switzerland as borrowers panicked; and make really attractive for Swiss multinationals to keep holdings in foreign currencies.

Mr. Hanselmann strongly criticized the national bank for the restrictions which it has placed on the Swiss foreign currency market.

These restrictions (negative interest rates on foreign accounts, investment ban for non-resident foreigners and such) had been a major

cause of the burden of the high Swiss franc, the National Bank also said that it was extending to all Swiss export industries the exchange rate guarantees it has extended until now to only the unusually handicapped textile, clothing and watch industries. It said that banks will have some more business than in recent months.

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Sen. Hollings said his amendment was essential to stop the "hemorrhage" of imports, estimating that this year's textile deficit would amount to \$5.2 billion.

Protectionist Tide

The flap over the amendment illustrates two points. First, the trade negotiations are bucking a protectionist tide, even though their success is considered essential by the administration here and governments in Europe for stimulation of world growth and trade. And second, almost anything can happen, and often does, in the closing days of a congressional session.

American textile interests have been trying for months to find some way of averting what appeared to be the certainty of a moderate reduction in tariffs as part of the trade talks being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sen. Hollings had introduced his amendment, which prohibits U.S. negotiators from offering tariff cuts on textiles, as a resolution. A hearing was held by the trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. But there was no committee approval, although Mr. Hollings had 50 co-sponsors for his resolution.

Active Ramada Inns gained 1/4 to 14%. It signed a contract to buy the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City for a casino. Holiday Inns the volume leader, lost 1/2 to 27%. Casinos World lost five to 47%. Bally Manufacturing rose 1/2 to 54%. Harrah's 1/2 to 28 and Del E. Webb 1/2 to 24.

Among glamour and blue chips, Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.54 points to 871.36. Advances led declines 769 to 618 and volume fell to 18.7 million shares from Friday's 23.61 million.

In the government securities market, federal funds traded for most of the morning at 15/16 to 9 percent, well above the assumed target rate of 8% percent, dealers said. Dealers noted this had continued despite efforts by the Fed early in the morning to ease a tight market condition through overnight repurchase pacts when Fed funds were at 9 percent.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department signaled some slowing in the economy in its report that construction spending fell \$2.9 billion or 1.4 percent, in August, after a \$2.5-billion, or 1.2-percent July rise.

Gaming shares dominated trading again on the Big Board, which lifted its 75-percent initial margin requirement on some gaming issues but maintained it on others.

Active Ramada Inns gained 1/4 to 14%. It signed a contract to buy the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City for a casino. Holiday Inns the volume leader, lost 1/2 to 27%. Casinos World lost five to 47%. Bally Manufacturing rose 1/2 to 54%. Harrah's 1/2 to 28 and Del E. Webb 1/2 to 24.

Among glamour and blue chips, Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.54 points to 871.36. Advances led declines 769 to 618 and volume fell to 18.7 million shares from Friday's 23.61 million.

In the government securities market, federal funds traded for most of the morning at 15/16 to 9 percent, well above the assumed target rate of 8% percent, dealers said. Dealers noted this had continued despite efforts by the Fed early in the morning to ease a tight market condition through overnight repurchase pacts when Fed funds were at 9 percent.

A companion resolution had been introduced in the House by Reps. Ken Hollings, D-S.C., and James Broihay, R-N.C.

But late on Friday, while Mr. Strauss was in California drumming up support for the MTN among agricultural interests, and Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., was out of town making a speech, Sen. Hollings — a veteran Senate tactician — had little trouble getting the textile exclusion tucked onto the Export-Import authorization legislation.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Strauss complained bitterly that a West German company had been given no notice of the impending Friday vote. The 56-to-21 vote was a roll call tally defeating a motion to table the Hollings amendment. It was then approved by voice vote.

Mr. Strauss' main worry is that

Senate Blocks Action by Strauss

U.S. Balks on Textiles Tariffs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — To the Carter administration's surprise and chagrin, the Senate late Friday voted to prohibit any U.S. concessions on textile tariffs during the Multilateral Trade Negotiations going on in Geneva.

By a 56-to-21 vote, the Senate approved an amendment to Export-Import Bank authorizations sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., that in effect would take textiles out of the talks.

Special trade representative Robert Strauss said yesterday that if the Hollings amendment cannot be knocked out of the conference report on the Export-Import legislation, the effect would be "devastating." Mr. Strauss said that the entire trade treaty negotiations could collapse.

If the Hollings amendment stays in the legislation, he predicted that "consideration" would be given by President Carter to a veto. Mr. Strauss made clear that the administration will mount a major amendment eliminated during the House-Senate conference.

Sen. Hollings challenged Mr. Strauss' suggestion that the administration had been caught off base. In a telephone conversation, the South Carolinian said, "Strauss knew we were going to put it (the amendment) in. That's the politics of it — he's trying to get everybody excited."

Sen. Hollings said his amendment was essential to stop the "hemorrhage" of imports, estimating that this year's textile deficit would amount to \$5.2 billion.

To ease the burden of the high Swiss franc, the National Bank also said that it was extending to all Swiss export industries the exchange rate guarantees it has extended until now to only the unusually handicapped textile, clothing and watch industries. It said that these facilities would also be available to the tourist industry, which would not any longer have to carry the risk of rate changes. The central bank said it would work out details of this scheme with commercial banks.

The National Bank said it also was working with the commercial banks to implement a system whereby the export and tourism industries could be assured of a stable exchange rate at the time they offered a contract, and not only when there were real incoming payments. However, it said the problem here was one concerning the extent expected. It said that since the market could not know of such withdrawal clauses, the cooperation of the national bank was necessary.

It did not indicate when such a plan might be implemented.

Announcement Details

Meanwhile, early reactions to yesterday's announcement were cautious. One Swiss economist, St. Jean-Christian Emble, said: "It is very important that the German central bank and the Federal Reserve have agreed to come to the aid of the Swiss franc. But I am not sure this can change the situation in a lasting way. An active intervention policy can function only if it is credible and only succeed if international money managers think it has a chance of success."

Detailing the measures undertaken, the Swiss National Bank said yesterday:

• It would intervene in the foreign exchange market in an "energetic" way, buying out only dollars as it has been doing but also other currencies directly. It said that it had the consent of other central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, to pursue such a course.

It said it could count on the support of "friendly" central banks in so far as their objectives concerning monetary policies will not be jeopardized by community action.

• It plans to increase the export of capital by encouraging large industrial companies to channel liquid assets abroad and thus create a demand for foreign currencies against the Swiss franc. It said it planned to hold talks with such companies soon.

• Decided that henceforth, 50 percent of capital exports could be converted into dollars at Swiss commercial banks, a move that Swiss banks have been urging for some time. Last year, Swiss capital exports totaled 11.5 billion francs. Until now, the proceeds of bonds and notes issued in Swiss francs by foreign borrowers had to be converted entirely at the National Bank, which in turn used this demand for dollars as part of its market intervention policy.

• It planned to continue its policy of seeking lower interest rates by maintaining high market liquidity.

It said that while the precarious foreign exchange situation continued, it was prepared to increase liquidity if necessary.

The package of measures also contained some that will not directly affect rates, but which, as one foreign exchange expert put it, "are a bit of sugar for the banks." The central bank said it would allow non-resident foreigners to subscribe to as much as 50 percent of a Swiss-franc bond issue of a foreign borrower, up from 35 percent, a limit imposed earlier this year.

Moreover, the central bank said that through an investment account with a bank, a non-resident foreigner now would be allowed to switch from one domestic share or bond to another. Since early this year, the National Bank has restricted such switching by foreigners, whose only option to holding their Swiss-franc paper was to sell and convert the proceeds into another currency because there is a negative interest charge on Swiss-franc deposits.

The restrictions were part of an almost total investment ban on non-resident foreigners that supposedly was to stop the inflow of foreign funds. While the ban still holds in that foreigners cannot add

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Art Buchwald

Tax-Cut Futures

WASHINGTON — Every politician running for office this year seems to have the "Jarvis Plan." The name of the game in this November's election is: How much each candidate can promise to cut the voters' taxes.

In New Jersey, Bill Bradley, running for the Senate, is calling for a \$25-billion tax cut; and in Minnesota, Robert Short, the Senate hopeful, is promising a \$100-billion cut.

At "Finchley-for-Senate" headquarters, I found the candidate sitting behind his desk in his shirt sleeves, looking more like a pork-belly commodity dealer than a man seeking to represent the people of his state.

There was a large blackboard on a raised platform at the end of the room where a volunteer was erasing numbers and writing new ones. Forty people were manning telephones in the other room.

"What's going on?" I asked Finchley.

"We're dealing in tax-cut futures," he said. "We're monitoring what all the candidates around the country are promising the voters in cuts, and then we intend to top them."

* * *

One of the people on the phone yelled out, "Bob Short has upped his tax-cut promise by \$5 billion."

The man at the blackboard erased \$100 billion and wrote in "\$105 billion."

Finchley yelled out, "We'll go \$10 billion."

The blackboard-keeper wrote in the figure for Finchley.

"Gluckstein from Ohio has gone to \$130 billion."

Finchley shouted, "Make our cut \$150 billion."

* * *

U.S. Art Endowment To Aid Minorities

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The National Endowment for the Arts has announced it would make a stronger effort to help members of racial and ethnic minorities become eligible for grants.



Buchwald

"You people are spending money like water," I said.

"No, we're not. Those billions are all cuts. We're saving the voter money. Every billion dollars we promise the taxpayer we're going to cut is money in his pocket."

Another volunteer on the phone shouted, "You're in California has just vowed if he is elected he'll cut taxes by \$180 billion."

Finchley shouted, "Put us down for \$190 billion."

The man at the blackboard was erasing and writing as fast as he could.

"You got a lot of guts, Finchley," I said with admiration. "There aren't many people in this country who would promise the voters a \$190-billion tax cut."

"Stick around," he said, studying the board. "You haven't seen anything yet. This whole election has to do with taxes. The guy who promises to cut them the most has won."

A volunteer on a phone screamed, "An Arizona congressman has told a Rotary Club he will cut \$200 billion out of the federal budget."

"I'll raise him 25," Finchley called out.

"You sure are cool. I've never seen a politician promise to give the taxpayers a \$225-billion rebate."

* * *

"You have to be cool in this business," he said as he swallowed a tranquilizer. "When you're dealing in tax-cut futures you can't think of it as money. You have to think of it as votes. I'm prepared to match and raise any tax-relief promise made by any politician in this country."

"It seems to me you're trying to corner the tax-cut market. Isn't that illegal?"

"Not under Proposition 14. There is no limit on how much you can promise to cut taxes. Don't forget we're dealing in futures. No candidate has to deliver on his promise until after November."

A phone handler yelled out, "A Texas Democrat has just promised the Dallas Garden Club to cut taxes by \$240 billion."

Everyone in the room looked at Finchley. He lit a cigarette and said calmly, "Put me down for 250."

We all stood on our chairs and cheered. It was the biggest tax-cut promise made by a candidate in American political history.

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8:00 AM STAR CARS 59 ESS 59 PL
KRE 51TH MID 54CH PRIM 59
RS 5292K THV 42H VERS 2M

MESSAGES OCTOBER 3

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KRE 51TH MID 54CH PRIM 59
RS 5292K THV 42H VERS 2M

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